













present time of twelve ordinary European missionaries and their wives, together with a native teacher. Under the care of these there are 45 churches, with 1,000 church attendants, 118 teachers, 10 schools, 200 scholars, and from 50 to 60 men and women in the ranks of the native ministry.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—November 4. Hesperus, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Cooper, from New Zealand, 20th inst. Arrived at 10 a.m. Agents, Messrs. G. Selwyn and Co., Agents.

DEPARTURE.—November 4. Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane, cleared the Heads at 1.15 p.m. yesterday.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.—November 4. An Herald, for Brisbane, cleared the Heads at 10 a.m. yesterday.

CLEARANCES.—November 4. Dux of Edinburgh (s.), for Fiji; Balaicha (s.), for Maryborough.

COASTERS INWARDS.—November 4. Mervyn (s.), from Melbourne, 140 tons, Captain Hughes, for Melbourne.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 4. The Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane, cleared the Heads at 1.15 p.m. yesterday.

IMPORTS.—November 4. The schooner, 140 tons, Captain Cooper, from New Zealand, 20th inst. Arrived at 10 a.m.

EXPORTS.—November 4. The schooner, 140 tons, Captain Cooper, from New Zealand, 20th inst. Arrived at 10 a.m.

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NEWCASTLE. November 4.—Dialion, ship, cleared from Robt 29th August, with 100 tons coal.

MELBOURNE. November 4.—Brilliant, from Sydney, with 473 tons coal.

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proposed extension of the Great Northern Railway from the Sydney wharf to the city.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition from Mr. J. R. Ardill, praying inquiry into his claim for loss sustained by him through the cancellation, by the Government, of Crown land which he had leased in the city.

Mr. GARRETT moved the adjournment of the House to direct attention to the statement made by the Colonial Secretary on a former occasion in relation to the cottage allowed to have been committed under the authority of Father M'Guire, in the Catholic cemetery, Berriam, and to inquire if the Government had any more information on the subject.

Mr. PARKES said that the statement he made was based upon official documents relating to the case as far as it was then known, and that if the hon. member reported to him to-day further information might be given.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON took advantage of the motion to deny the accuracy of the reports of the speeches attributed to him in that day's Herald.

The motion for the adjournment was put and negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER reported that the Legislative Council had given to the Bandwidth Course Leasing Bill leave to amend the Brands Registration Act of 1866.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. FARNELL, that the House would go into committee to-day to consider the introduction of the Collieries Bill.

The petitions presented on Tuesday were ordered to be printed.

On the motion that the House again go into Committee on the proposed amendment, the hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the action of the Government in letting the Circular Quay by private contract, and without calling for tenders or submitting the lease to auction, was on the whole, a bad one.

The hon. member repeated that he had been informed that the hon. the Colonial Treasurer was interested in the combination for leasing Circular Quay through Mr. Lloyd, the old contractor.

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The resolution as amended were agreed to, and reported, and read a second time.

Mr. FARNELL laid on the table Amended Public School Regulations, and additional Immigration Regulations, which were ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned at eighteen minutes to 1 a.m. to 4 p.m. this day (Thursday).

It is of little importance to inquire what were the specific motives of Mr. BUCHANAN in enforcing his motion by a general threat to the House and the country. It is good, however, to consider the spirit which the threat displays. The ideas of liberty held by extreme men who pretend to be its advocates and defenders commonly end in brutal violence. There is something perhaps in the selfishness of their minds for the sake of the Legislature rejected. An ancient site which, as it has existed since Parliamentary government was developed, and which enables a single member to clear the House, was not relinquished at the bidding of one man, and he therefore proves its absurdity or futility by declaring that he will always clear the House of strangers until his crochets is received by the Parliament. And this is liberty! The consequence was that the reporters were excluded, it may be assumed, much to their satisfaction.

When we see them hour after hour enduring the affliction of their minds for the sake of the solution which may be said to be theirs, we can only like the Latin poet recognize the mighty power of gold, even in its smallest proportions. It is not, however, in that capacity only that this power is recognised. A person who might have been a member of Parliament, but who was compelled to listen to a condemned sermon, thus satirized a divine, by writing with his pencil on the seat:—

"No doctor will extract a tooth, / No baronet will have his trade / No nobleman will have his name / Unless they all are simply paid."

We claim at least equal indifference in those who suffer the pains and penalties of reporting; but we are not the less thankful on their behalf for a season of rest.

Greater men, however, than Mr. BUCHANAN have attempted to avenge a grievance by clearing the reporters' gallery. One occasion DANIEL O'CONNOR denounced a reporter for the manner in which they executed their task, and he who was considered the most powerful in invective among the orators of his time gave them the rough of his tongue. They ceased to give his speeches. Their silence was of course fatal to the power which he wielded in the three kingdoms. He then bethought himself of the privilege of Parliament, and cleared the gallery. The contest soon terminated, and we believe was never renewed.

The Parliament itself did not desire to see either its privileges curtailed, or the power of publication abused, and gross charges without foundation have been made by ruffians against the most illustrious and the most useful of mankind. Commonly the barbarism recalls only on the perpetrator. But there are many instances where malice may be gratified by an abuse of the privilege of Parliament, and disorder promoted by a common disturber. It is therefore a protection to enable a member at once to stop a scandalous and lying tongue, and to save private reputations from the random missiles flung from the floor of the Legislative Assembly. It gives time at all events to persons who would dishonour those privileges which are given only for the public good.

The power allowed to any member to speak without responsibility under the cover of privilege, requires some countervailing restraint and regulation, that is if we are not to have pistols brought into political quarrels. Every member is irresponsible for what he states in Parliament to the Courts of law, and towards himself of this security to utter what he would not dare repeat, unless assured of impunity. It is therefore only reasonable that the Parliament itself should have a prompt and being ready together, they are tied up, tickled, and packed ready for distribution to the makers. The best goods are made up in the factory, but by far the largest part are made up by families in the city or in the distant interior towns. This part of the plan, abridgement, is worth notice. The goods are distributed through the agency of persons residing in the country, who undertake to make up lots of garments from the cut cloth and trimmings delivered at a specified price per lot. A single concern in Boston, for instance, will employ as many as fifty firms in all parts of New England who undertake to return the garments made up. One of these firms will sometimes employ as many as 800 persons. The contractor, by his numerous agents, scatters these goods among the families of the farmers, lumber men, or fishermen of Maine, whose wives and daughters thus have employment in their own homes during the time not required for domestic duties. Although the prices paid are small, the aggregate of clothing thus distributed is so great that several million dollars are in this way circulated annually through the remote agricultural and lumbering districts of New England. "No one," says one who describes this operation, "who has not lived in a remote district of Maine, as the writer has, can conceive of the amount of domestic comfort conferred by this employment." It is here referred to as supplying an example for the utilization of a vast deal of labour in this colony. Native manufactures may possibly be fostered in this manner which they could not with fairness to the great bulk of the population by import duties. The description continues—"When we consider the vast quantity of cloth cut up in a year, and distributed broadly through the country, it would seem almost impossible to keep track of the garments, or get them safely back. This system of lotting and numbering preserves a precise record of the journeyings of every shred of cloth, button, or skein of silk; and when the garment returns to the warehouse, gives the precise elements of its cost. This simple device is thus the pivot upon which the expanded clothing manufacture turns."

The chief auxiliary machines in these establishments are the sewing-machine, the button-holing-machine, the pressing-machine, upon which the fitting of garments is made, and the cutting-machine, which is fitted with a veritable pointed arm like that of the human body, and capable of being extended or drawn in by the movement of the operator.

To the activity and enterprise of the tailor are due the present dimensions of the wool manufacture and the home production of wool.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FINE REMAINING CHOPS OF THESE FINE FIRST CROP TRAPS are for private SALE by the undersigned.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and BONE.

J. SPENCER, Distiller, 8, Wynyard-square.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALIST FOR 1870.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

AUSTRALIAN DIARIES FOR 1874.

See that you get the DIARIES published in the colonies.

84, KING-STREET.—The most central Drug Dispensary faithfully prepared with fresh pure drugs.

CHINA SILK Gaiters, Jackets and Dust Coats.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP COMPANY.

TRANSIT THEODOLITE, MINERS' DIALS.

ENGLISH BODAWATER and GINGERBREAD BOTTLES.

TABLE KNIVES of superior Sheffield workmanship.

BEFORE purchasing SAWING-MACHINES come and see new























